PHE WI.EKI.Y UNION, a very large paper for county population, will be published every Saturday morning at the following prices: For one copy, \$2 per annum; three copies for \$5; fivepoints for \$3; to copies for \$5; twenty copies, sent to one address, which is a superprising may communice at any time.

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gray: then, reader, read the following and judge for yoshresives:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1558.

Massas, O. J. Woon & Co. Gentlemen: Having, heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay ashle the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, that against all manner of potent medicine, and a short time ago I commenced using your article to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it, ashle, are our willing to give your Restorative a trial did they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Relling establishment every sky.

My hair is now it is natural color, and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and flicker, and much more healthy looking. I am yours, respectfully.

Corner Columbia and Carroll ste., Brocklyn.

Livinosron, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Invinosron, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.
In this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair new growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuates remedy, now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to your remedy.

Риплектил, 8ерт. 9, 1857.

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP FOR sale.—A scholarship in the Columbian College, for the whole term of four years, will be sold for a little more than half price to any person wishing to purchase one. The scholarship pay for room rent and tuition, which is \$70 per year, I will sell for \$150 cash, as the original is worth \$250 or \$250.

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Velet tagestry carpetings, new designs
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Very heavy all-wool Dutch carpetings
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Velet and Brussels do do
Full sheets extra heavy and very rich floor oil-cloths, cut to fit
any age or shame room hall, or passage

H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed his office to his residence in Frankin Row, corner of K and flitteenth streets. He will continue to devote his attention principal-y to cases in the United States Supreme Court. Oct 28-day.

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DINNER PARTIES will be furnished to families at \$5, \$4, and \$5 per head; or, if they prefer, a first-class reference to characteristic to their residence to prepare dinner for them at the moderage charge of \$2 for his servicies. However, the moderage charge of \$2 for his servicies. These wishing to avoid the frouble of marketing can have the best the market affords sent to their bouses at cost prices. One or more cisbes will be sent to any part of the city for those who may desire it. I guaranty to furnish a better dinner than any of er establishment in the city, at a saving of 25 per cent.

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# The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 255. .

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urs. Fare 13 conts.

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ne same time the boats leave Alexandria.

June 8—cod—tf RICHARD WALLACH, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE-

t of the British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine

the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (conservative.)

2. THE EDINGERGH BEVIEW, (wile.)

3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (free Church.)

4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (free Church.)

5. HLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political reat Britain—whig, tory, and radical—but politics form attre of their character. As organs of the most profe

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES. "Most Wonderful and Beautiful."

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent,

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

# WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1859.

CONGRESSIONAL. Thirty-Fifth Congress--Second Session

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1859.

The following memorials and petitions were presented ad appropriately referred:

By Mr. PEARCE: A memorial very numerously signed by Mr. PEARCE: A memorial very numerously signed by the most influential citizens of Havre de Grace, Mary-land, asking the establishment of a national foundry at that place, and setting forth the manifold advantages which it presents for the site of such an establishment; advantages, they think, so obvious as to be familiar to many members of Congress, who they think will act for the best interests of the country.

By Mr. KENNEDY: From the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, asking to be allowed to extend their

By Mr. KENNEDY: From the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, asking to be allowed to extend their Washington branch road so as to form a close connexion with the southern and southwestern lines.

[This memorial is commended to the favorable consideration of Congress by the presidents of the Wilmington and Baltimore and Orange and Alexandria Railroad Companies. One of the several proposed routes by a tunnel under the Capitol Hill, so as not to interfere with the public buildings or in any way disturb the surface of the ground,) and thence, by the most eligible route, to the most convenient point, all things considered, on the Potomac within the District of Columbia.]

By Mr. HAMLIN: From citizens of Bristol, Maine, asking that the public lands may be iaid out in farms of limited size for the exclusive use of actual actitlers.

By Mr. GWIN: From Charles Minturn, president of the Central Steam Navigation Company in the State of

the Central Steam Navigation Company in the State of California, asking compensation for transporting the mails from San Francisco to Oakland and Petaluma By Mr. CRITTENDEN: From Leslie Combs, one of RAILROAD.

From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Teanessee, Georgia, Alabama, Miscissippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railroad Office, corner of Fennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, on board of the Steam Ferry Boat George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

To Richmond, Dawille, Lynchburg, Bristol, Koszwille, Dalton, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nachville, Huntsville, Grand Junction, Memphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

By a Direct Route and Continuous Railway Connexions to Momphis, Androding greater Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles aborter than by any other route.

the survivors of the battle on the river Raisin during the war of 1812, asking the passage of a law for the benefit of his few surviving brother soldiers of that war.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. YULEE, from the Committee on the Post Office

and Post Roads, reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege, and for other purposes.

[This bill consists of twelve or thirteen sections, the most prominent features of which will be found in a brief synopsis. It does not apply to ex-Presidents or any persons on whom the franking privilege has been conferred by name.

stamps are to be given to each member of Congress at the commencement of each regular session; the stamps to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the two Houses of paid for out of the contingent fund of the two Houses of Congress; all letters, packets, periodicals, newspapers, public documents, books printed by Congress, and all other mailable matter to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes before their delivery at any post office, and all letters to heads of departments and members of Congress shall be prepaid at the mailing office, except the Post Of-fice: Department and the Auditor of the Treasury for that department. The Postmaster General and Assistant Post-master General, Chief Clerk of the Post Office, Auditor and Chief Clerk of the Auditor are authorized to receive and Chief Clerk of the Auditor are authorized to receive and send letters, packages, and all other mailable matter re-lating exclusively to official business, and it is made their duty to endorse all such under their own signatures the words "official business;" and for every endorsement falsely made they are to forfeit and pay \$300—one-half to

It is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to those offices and bureaux (not excepted by the bill) such amount as the proper accounting officer of the Treasury shall credit and allow for stamps on mailable Treasury shall credit and allow for stamps on mailable matter sent from their offices on official business.

It so construes the 18th section of the law of March, 1845, as to prohibit the Postmaster General from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any view to the transportation of passengers, and to restrict him in making such contracts by the acceptance of such bids only as shall provide for the conveyance of the mails; repeals so much of the 1st section of the act of August, 1852, as allowed a deduction of fifty percent on researches and peridicals radio quantitative and

From and after the first of July, 1859, the postage or letters not exceeding three thousand miles is to be five cents, and for all letters over that distance ten cents. Letters conveyed wholly or in part by sea, to or from a distant country, without regard to distance, ten cents, except in cases where it has be... or shall be adjusted at dif

except in cases where it has be... of shall be adjusted at dif-ferent rates by postal treaty or convention.

Advertised letters are to be charged one cent in addi-tion to regular postage. From the 1st of July, 1859, the rates charged upon each newspaper, periodical, unscaled circular, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be to any part of the United States one cent, and for every additional curves or fraction of an ounce one cent addi-SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish additional curve or fraction of an ounce one cent addi-tional shall be charged; the postage to be paid quarterly in advance, either at the office sent from or received at nothing to interfere with the present exchange by editors

of papers, &c.
Instead of the present compensation allowed to deputy
postmasters, the Postmaster General is authorized to allow them commissions not exceeding the following rates:
For any sum not exceeding \$100 forty per cent, and all
the between unine offices where the mais arrive regularly between nine o'clock at night and five in the morning fifty per cent. is allowed on the first hundred dollars. Sums over \$100 and not exceeding \$400, 337 per centum; on any sum over \$400 and not exceeding \$2,400, 30 per centum; on any sum over and above the first \$2,400, 124 per centum; on the amount of postage on letters and meckages. any sum over and above the first \$2,400, 124 per centum; on the amount of postage on letters and packages received at a distributing office, not exceeding 10 per centum; and on the money arising from newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, and other printed matter, he may allow a commission not exceeding 50 per centum. Dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive such quantities of either as they may require by paying the postage thereon at the same rates as regular subscribers.]

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred House bill for the relief of Benjamin Sayre, reported it back without amendment, and recommended

was referred House bill for the relief of Bonjamin Sayre, reported it back without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Cl.AY, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cock, widow of Major Thomas H. Cock, reported back a substitute for the original bill, and asked its immediate consideration; which was agreed to, and the bill was nasced. "Most Wonderful and Beautiful."

E have now on hand one of the largest and most varied assortments of STERESCOPIC PICTURES offered in this city, on glass or paper, plain and colored, consisting of views of the principal places of the United States.

We have, also, in great variety, Elliott's celebrated groups of parter and doquette scenes, weedings, claristenings, pic-uies, &c., &c. We also ofter a fine coldestion of stereoscopic instruments and pigures form the prettiest and most inferesting present that can be offered to old or young.

TAYLOR & MAURY, Rooksellers, 334 Pennsylvania arcque, agents for Washington of the American Steroscopic Company.

was passed.

Mr. IVERSON, from the Committee of Claims, to which were referred the following House bills: for the relief of Fanch B. Talcutt, late collector of cu-toms at Oswego, New York, and for the relief of Captain A. W. Reynolds, severally reported them back without amendment, and recommended their passage.

Also, from the same committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the reports of the Court of Claims adverse to the claims of Charles V. Stewart and Martin B. Lewis: which was agreed to.

Mr. FITCH, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing the report of the Secretary of the Tressury respecting the building of a United States courthouse and post office at Springfield, Illinois; which report was concurred in.

pending the consideration of their claims, and giving them leave to speak thereon.

Mr. PUGH moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word "that," and inserting a substitute that the resolution of the Senate adopted June 12th, 1858, affirming the right of Hon. Granam N. Firm and Hon. Jasse D. Braurr as senators elected from the State of Indiana—the former until the 4th of March, 1861, and the latter until the 4th of March, 1863—was a final decision of all the subjects then in controversy and conclusion of all the subjects then in controversy and conclusion of all the subjects then in controversy and conclusion. sion of all the subjects then in controversy, and conclu-sive as well upon the legislature of Indiana and all per-sons claiming under its authority as upon the senators

to detain the Senate by any extended course of argument upon this subject, but he should only state a few con-secutive propositions in a consecutive manner. He com-menced by alluding to the transcendent importance of this question, for under our system every State ought to be represented in each house of Congress. If the state-ments in the memorial of the legislature of Indiana were true, she is unrepresented in the Senate; worse than that, she is misrepresented here. It was unjust to that State to refuse to hear her appeal; nay, it was tyrannical. The senator from Ohio and the senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayand] had contended that the Senate having once had the subject under consideration and come to a decision thereon, that decision was final and conclusive; but he took issue with them upon that question. The Senate was not like a court of law, whose decisions were not liable to be reopened for argument. For the first time the State of Indiana was a party in the case; she comes here demanding to be heard, and has sent two men, in whom she has confidence, to speak her sentiments. Justice re-quires that this demand of a sovereign State should be acceded to. The Senate acted, not from precedents, but quires that this demand of a sovereign State should be acceded to. The Senate acted, not from precedents, but from a sense of justice, expediency, and a regard to the public welfare and interest. He also alluded to the alien and sedition laws, which had been much denounced, as a proof that the decisions of legislative bodies were not in-

Mr. BRIGHT said that he should like to speak on this subject, but his friends had advised his colleague and simself to leave their cases in their hands. He would seek some other occasion to answer the gross misrepre entations of facts by the senator from New York in con

Mr. PUGH moved to lay the subject on the table, with a view to allow the senator from Louisiana [Mr. BESJAMN] to address the Senate on the acquisition of

me as a privileged question?

Mr. COLLAMER supposed that it could be called up a Mr. BAYARD thought that laying it upon the table

by a vote of the Senate would dispose of it, so that a vote of the Senate would be required to take it up again.

Mr. TRUMBULL said this was only a preliminary question, to determine whether these gentlemen should be allowed to advocate their own claims, or whether others would have to do it for them.

Mr. PUGH said the preliminary question was the whole question, as he understood it.

whole question, as he understood it.

Mr. BAYARD thought the real preliminary question
was, whether the Senate, after having once decided the
matter, would consent to reopen the case for any purpose

whatever?

Mr. COLLAMER wanted to know, before the vote was taken, whether this, being a privileged question, could not be called up at any time, even though it should be

VICE PRESIDENT was understood to say that be

Mr. COLLAMER thought there was some danger of being caught in a trap about this thing.

The question being then taken, the motion of Mr Puun was agreed to-yeas 31, nays 20-as follows ;

YEAS—Messrs, Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Cingman, Bayer, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Honter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennesses, Jones, Kennedy, Malfory, Mason, Polk, Pogh, Reid, Rico, Schaetlan, Slideli, Stuart, Thompson of Kentacky, Toumbs, and Ward—31.

NAYS—Messrs, Bates, Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Ciandler, Clark, Collamer, Doclittle, Doughas, Durkee, Fersenden, Foot, Hale, Hartan, King, Seward, Simmons, Transbull, Wade, and Wilson—20.

Mr. IVERSON was willing to allow the private calendar to go over until to morrow, so as to allow Mr. Bestamm to speak, if it could be then taken up. There were at least fifty private bills from the House of Representatives, besides those from the Senate, on the private calendary. dar; and at least one more day this session should be de-voted to them. He then submitted a resolution, that to-morrow, at one o'clock, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the private calendar; which was agreed

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations to facilitate, the acquisition of the island of Cuba by negotiation.

Mr. BENJAMIN spoke of the importance of the considerations involved in this question, and said that he should be compelled to glance rapidly at many things which he should like to elaborate, and some points would laye to be omitted entirely, as he wished to make his remarks as hrief as possible. Cuba was an inter-stropical island, lying at ony very doors. Her external commerce amounted to eighty millions of dollars per annum; her territorial area was equal to some four or five of the smaller States of the confederacy; and in population she would rank as the fifth. Her barbors were unrivalled for capacity and security. The present condition and future deatiny of that island were absorbing subjects of contemplation to the American people, and afforded a legitimate field for the ablest statesmen of the land. It would be impossible to come to a thorough understanding of this subject without examining the condition of its population, white and black. Experience had fully demonstrated the truth of the assertion that tropical productions are dependent upon compulsory labor alone—at least, their production upon a scale commensurate with the wants of civilized man. Take particular instances in which slave labor and free labor have been opposed to cach other. Compare the Hayti of to-day with colonial St. Domingo. In 1790, just prior to the independence of that island, her production of sugar alone exceeded the productions of the whole English West India colonies; and, in addition to that, she exported vast quantities of cotton, coffee, cocoa, and indigo. If Hayti be considered an unfair subject of comparison—if it be suggested that nearly the whole property of that island was destroyed at the bloody period of its revolution—there are other and still more striking examples. Compare the English West India colonies, in which the disastrous experiment of comancipation has been made DINNER PARTIES.\*\*

Dinner properties of the first properties to find the special control of the special control of

the war of 1812.

By Mr. RICE: A bill authorizing the entry of land the island, and leave the blacks to themselves to form

The sexes among the slave population of Cuba.

But England, after a long series of persistent efforts to set men free that were born slaves, is now retracing her steps by enslaving men who were born free. He dreaded to approach the coolic trade, whose herrors were almost inconceivable. Human beings were regarded as only so much raw material 100 be used up into sugar, and were treated with such severity that they died at the rate of ten per cent, per annum. England, however, was compelled by the united voice of the civilized world to abandon that infamous traffic, and she is now trying to enslave free Africans under the name of apprentices, and make them work for the slaves whom she has made free. Cuba must become a part of this country, or perish as Hayii and Jaunaica have done. He went on to remark that Spain ought not to be considered as an independent nation; she has bartered away her sovereignt in Cuba to Great Britain. She did not yield to motives of policy and philantifropy in abolishing the slave trade, but received \$\frac{1}{2}400,000 from Great Britain for that purpose; and she had since been repeatedly twitted in the British Parliament with receiving the money and then conniving at the traffic. But, in addition to that, he referred to the fact of a mixed commission sitting in Havana, where British subjects sat as judges upon Spanish subjects in a Spanish colony, and a British hulk was lying in the harbor as a prison-ship. Could Spain be called an independent nation, with these facts in view? According to Mr. B's conviction, the safety of this country was dependent upon the acquisition or independence of Cuba. The sentiment of freedom, and they were ready to strike for freedom when.

she was at the bottom of a plot for declaring Cuba independent, her object being to establish a protectorate there and eventually get control of the island. When England will show by what right she holds the Bay Islands, it will be time enough for her to call this country to an acount for doing what she herself did in 1823. If Louis Napoleon thinks proper to interfere, we will ask him if we have not the same right to purchase Cuba that his uncle had to purchase Louisiana. Mr. B. would recommend, first, to propose to Spain to purchase the island; if she refused, we should demand of her to grant inde-pendence to her subjects there, and we would pay her a um of money to compensate her for the abandonment of her revenues. If she declined to do that, we should any to Spain that the day had now come when the people of the United States were ready to give people of the United States were ready to give the people of Cuba the same aid and succor in securing their independence that Great Britain gave to the other Spanish American colonies upon this continent, and re-new the same alliance with them, offensive and defen-sive, that France gave to us when she came to our aid in to say against it. When that independence is acquired, if her people desire to be united with us, they should be welcomed; and being welcomed, the sword of the nation hould smite down any rude hand which should attempt

which might be considered as settled, it was our policy with regard to the island of Cuba. That policy might be said to rest upon three foundations: first, upon no circumstances will the government of the United States consent that Cuba shall over be transferred by Spain to any and unoffending heads. sent that the same ever be transferred by span to any other European power; according that so long as Cuba dr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, proposed to gratify remains, in f.ct as well as in name, a dependency of the Spanish crown, we would never undertake by force of arms him to see how an honest representative from the State

Mr. SEARING, of New York, rose to a personal explanation, and caused to be read from the Clerk's desk an ex ract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times, to the effect that evidence had been the convenience of the convenienc New York Times, to the effect that evidence had been adduced before the committee appointed to investigate naval expenditures and abuses of navy yards that the paint purchased for the Brooklyn navy-yard had been used in painting his [Mr. Skarkos's] house. Mr. Skarkos stigmatized this statement as the falsehood of a vile and shandcrous correspondent, and called upon the chairman of the select committee [Mr. Skrakos) to contradict it, or to state whether or not such evidence had been brought before that committee.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, promptly replied that nothing whatever had appeared before the committee implicating Mr. SEARING in any abuse connected with the navy yards, and no member of the committee had given out any evidence heretofore taken before it. He also said that at an early day next week, with the permission of the House, he would submit the evidence and report of the

State for money expended for the United States during her productions have fallen off to almost nothing; and gate from Oregon [Mr. Laxu] to state what he believed

to be the population.

Mr. LANE replied that, as stated yesterday by his friend from Georgia, [Mr. Sravurss.] her population in 1850 amounted to about eig at thousand; in 1855, when the census was taken, although not complete, the returns By Mr. RICE: A bill authorizing the entry of land under certain circumstance by mail contractors.

Mr. ALLEN asked the Senate to indulge him in taking up a bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of Capt. Douglas Ottinger, as the case was an exceedingly meritorious one, and he thought it would not occupy any portion of the time of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was passedyeas 28, nays 15.

Mr. SEWAID moved to postgone all prior orders for the legislature of Indians, claiming that Messrs. Land and McCarty are her rightfully-elected semators. The motion being agreed to, Mr. S. submitted an amendment of the report of the committee, to allow Messrs. Land and McCarty are her rightfully-elected semators. The motion being agreed to, Mr. S. submitted an amendment to the report of the committee, to allow Messrs. Land and McCarty are her rightfully-elected semators. The motion between two speak thereon.

Mr. PUGH moved to amendment by striking out all after the word "that," and inserting a substitute that the resolution of the Senate pending the consideration of their claims, and giving out all after the word "that," and inserting a substitute that the resolution of the Senate adopted. June 12th, 1858, affirming the right of Hon. Gazana N. Firen and Hon. Jassa D. Barcarr as senators elected from the State of Indiagr—the former until the 4th of March, 1883—was a final deci-

the acquisition or independence of Cuba. The sentine of the white population there was strongly in favor of freedom, and they were ready to strike for freedom when ever there was any possibility of a successful result. They were governed by the same stringent laws which are applied to besieged cities, and while the whites are forbidden to carry arms, several companies of negroes have lately been added to the army.

Mr. B. alluded to the objection that England and Errouse would not consent to our acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois impured if there were

throughout the West with regard to free blacks.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired if there were a slave in Oregon, how was he to obtain his freedom? Why, was it not a slave State in point of fact?

Mr. COMINS replied that the gentleman could probably get the floor, and discuss the question at his leisure. He was entirely opposed to that clause in relation to alien suffrage, and would never sanction the principles involved in it; but it was a matter belonging to the State, and he had made his record grown this reliance. Sad made his record upon this point, and was ready to make it again whenever called upon to do so. On motion of Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, debate upon

of motion of air. STANION, or Onto, debate upon this question was restricted to half an hour.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said he should vote against the admission of Oregon under the constitution which she presented. The constitution did not command them to admit new States, but simply authorized the excreise of that power, and left to each legislator the just exercise of his discretion, unburdened by a single politication and untrammelled save by a single limitation. gation and untrammelled save by a single limitation. There might be, and doubtless there were, considerations which controlled the admirsion of a State. The large in rease of population, civil commotion might have so disturbed the order of things in a Territory, and the territorial government might have failed to discharge its proper functions, or reader itself acceptable to the people, so that one might feel constrained, other things being equal, to vote for its admission; but in the case of Oregon he knew of no such considerations. His objections laid in her constitution itself. It was not republican in form, permitted alien suffrage, and excluded free negroes and mulattees from residence therein, and from maintaining suits in the courts. It was moroastitutional maintaining suits in the courts. It was un maintaining sits in the courts. It was unconstitutional under that provision of the constitution which guarantied to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and in the maintenance of that doctrine he need not go further than the Dred Scott decision itself—a decision which struck more fatal blows to human rights than ever fell upon innocent and unoffending heads.

wrest it from her possession; thirdly, whenever the nited States can, by fair and honerable negotiations with the government of Spain, and with the tions with the government of Spain, and with the consent of the people of Cuba, acquire or purchase a cession of that island, we are realy to accept it. He believed that in the fulness of time the island of Cuba would be incorporated within the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the United States, but that time had not yet come. He moved to amend the bill by adding the following proviso:

"And provided, that in any treaty which may be entered into between the government of the United States and the government of Spain there shall be inserted an express provision that said treaty shall be wholly inoperative until the same shall have been submitted. che United States, but that time had not yet commoved to amend the bill by adding the following proviso; moved to amend the bill by adding the following proviso; moved to amend the bill by adding the following proviso; can be provided. That in any treaty which may be entered into between the government of the United States and the government of the United States and the government of the States and the government of the United States and the

mane, they would see whether it was in the power of a minority to read out a majority.

These people were the pilgrims of the Pacific coast. If wrong upon some subjects, we can refer to the Pilgrims of the Atlantic coast, who were also fanatical upon some questions, and, judging from the change in the first pilgrims, it was possible the pilgrims of the Pacific might yet become right. He briefly described the toil and hardships of the early settlers who had gone to Organize Argelians of the party settlers who had gone to Organize Argelians of the coal settlers who had gone to Organize Argelians of the coal settlers who had gone to Organize Argelians of the coal settlers who had gone to Organize Argelians of the coal settlers who had gone to Organize Argelians of the coal settlers who had gone to Organize Argelians of the coal settlers who had gone to Organize Argelians of the coal settlers who had gone to Organize Argelians of the coal settlers who had gone to Organize Argelians of the Pacific coast. yet become right. He briefly described the toil and hardships of the early settlers who had gone to Oregon nearly
a quarter of a century ago, and the anxiety with which
they awaited she completion of their labors. They brought
the trophies of their own labor, the evidence of their
worth, the cities, towns, and villages they had founded,
their schools, churches, and workshops, and placed them
upon the altar of the Union. They pledged for the common welfare, the common defence, and Congress was
quibbling about things not essential, about points which,
if they were to be regarded to-day in Massachusetts, he
thought would secure some votes on his side of the House
against her admission, for Massachusetts did not allow the
negro to be enrolled in the militia of the State. The law
of reformation, these gentlemen would urge, was the
phatisaical law of distance and distrust.

The republican party voted for the admission of Kausas